

# CROWDER ASKS CONGRESS FOR DRAFT CHANGES

Legislation Deemed Necessary Before Call for Second Increment.

A definite promise to speed draft legislation was given by General Crowder yesterday by Chairman Dent, of the House Military Committee.

Crowder, who had been disturbed by reports that the draft would be held up by the postponement of all legislation referring to it, left Dent's office entirely reassured. Dent told Crowder that the report crediting him with a determination to hold up draft legislation was altogether mistaken.

Legislative congestion, however, threatens to make speedy action difficult unless the House agrees to an emergency rule to give draft bills preference. The two studied on how to meet the problem.

The war finance corporation bill and the so-called Overman bill, granting President Wilson power to reorganize the executive departments of the government, are scheduled ahead of the draft bill. Whether administration leaders will consent to set them aside until the draft bills are finished is problematical.

Crowder's argument that the draft bills are essential to the second call of men met with the statement that the corporation bill is necessary to floating the next liberty loan.

Attempts have been made to bring about a unanimous consent agreement to pass the draft bills hurriedly without disturbing the "preferred position" now held by the war finance bill. A minority opposed to the draft bills, however, makes this impossible.

Added to ordinary opposition is some personal bitterness toward Crowder for alleged stretching of his powers.

**Some Oppose.**

Crowder learned that the proposal to include all boys who have become 21 since June 5, 1917, in the next draft had encountered opposition and might be delayed in obtaining a favorable report. While Crowder decries this legislation, he regards it as not so important as the bill to authorize the basing of all draft quotas on the number of men in class 1, instead of on total population.

Opponents of this bill, like all the other draft legislation, are in an advantageous position because of the so-called House calendar. Administration leaders will sound out the sentiment in the House the next day or so toward a proposed special rule on the whole group of bills. The "gag" has not yet been applied this session.

Democratic Leader Kitchen conferred with President Wilson last night, but denied positively if had any connection with the calendar.

## U. S. TO AID RUSS

Continued from page one.

ceived here, and powerfully condemning the policy which they describe as "conquest" on the east.

**Distrust Germany.**

Japan, according to indications, is prepared to admit that the question of protecting supplies at Vladivostok and along the railroad is a purely internal one. She is not prepared to show, backed up by Sir Arthur Balfour and almost the entire mass of French opinion, that Germany will continue to advance through Russia despite the peace terms she will be forced to accept. The Japanese view is that the Far East. Reports of the organization of released German prisoners in Siberia are multiplying here. It is the Japanese view that this news should not be awaited. It must be blocked as a good boxer blocks a blow before it lands.

Accordingly there is indication here that when Japan does intervene it will be on a scale far more elaborate than at first proposed. It is not beyond hope that a considerable element of the Russian people will declare their welcome of such a move, and the Japanese guarantees mentioned supporting its friendliness.

The State Department yesterday received a message from Consul General Summers, at Moscow, telling of the receipt of the Russian message to the Soviets and its delivery to the Congress. The message did not indicate how it had been received or whether or not it had been a factor in the vote on peace ratification reported by the press cables today.

**Without Confirmation.**

The department is without confirmation of the press cables. There is considerable opinion to the effect that, while the reported vote of 453 to 30 indicates infallibly that the congress will ratify the peace treaty, such ratification as a matter of fact has not yet actually occurred. The vote, it is considered possible, may have been the decision of the Bolshevik caucus. There is no indication in the result that the opposition of the Mensheviks and other factions violently opposed to ratification. They are known to have been able to muster more than thirty votes.

Germany is generally accepted to have overplayed her hand in Russia. Such an overplay is conceded to have been forced by her dire necessity for the consolidation of the food provinces. But, it is pointed out, she has gained the provinces at the cost of being compelled constantly to extend her military efforts.

This is another factor counted on of value in Japanese intervention. It will compel Germany to maintain her Eastern forces on a plane not necessitated by the Russian situation in itself. As to just what the Russian situation is or will be no one here will venture an opinion. Officials express themselves as confident of but one factor whether or not the Soviets act as the President would have had them act. This factor is that there will be a huge sentiment in Russia, both among the radicals and the conservatives, never amenable to the terms of the German peace. If the Japanese intervention can be represented to these people as a purely military move, it is the only way in which the United States can fulfill the President's promise to come to the aid of the distraught and beset country.

## Official Report Made On Russ-German Peace

Petrograd, March 15.—Peace has been ratified. From Moscow comes official word that the votes were 473 to 30. The All-Russian congress of Soviets was under Lenin's leadership when the moment of decision came. Details are lacking, but Trotsky is said to have fought the ratification.

Unspeaking gloom enshrouds the capital which a year ago today rang with the million-fold echo of a liberated people's shout.

# TOM SAWYER AND HUCKLEBERRY FINN By DWIG.



## BORLAND AMENDMENT

Continued from page one.

clared that if the heads had the power to make the clerks work extra time and did not do it was the duty of Congress to fix a higher minimum day and thus compel them. He said he would be ashamed to admit to the boys in France that Congress was consuming so much time in such a question as to whether the clerks should work eight hours or not, and that he would much rather send them word that Congress had decided to make them work ten hours a day instead of seven as they are now.

Representative Sterling, of Illinois, complimented Mr. Borland on his amendment. He said he had not heard one single reason or suggestion from lips on the floor which appealed to him as logical why the clerks in the department here should work seven hours a day and the rest of mankind work eight and more than eight.

During the debate which preceded the vote in the House, Washington was called the "Paris of all job hunters in the United States."

Senator Reed, in a lengthy address on the eight-hour amendment, said he was vigorously opposed to making the clerks here an object of economy. He said there might be some clerks here of whom it might be said, "They toil not, neither do they spin," but in most cases they were to be found in the "new-fangled bureaus."

Senator Jones attacked the argument that farmers worked a greater number of hours than the clerks. He said that at one time of his life he had worked from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night on a farm, and at another he had worked from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 at night as a typist and that the position as a typist was much more fatiguing.

He said the heads of the departments were at fault if the clerks did not do a full day's work.

# War Garden Lessons Prepared by Staff Of The Washington Herald's Food Experts

The Herald's gardening experts will tell you how to start and care for a profitable war garden. Below is an introductory lesson; others will follow all during the gardening season, solving for you every garden problem.—Editor.

## GARDEN LESSON NO. 8.

Prepared under the direction of The Herald's food department.

Having learned how to make a hotbed for growing your hot weather plants you will, of course, want to know how to plant and care for the vegetables you want to start early under glass.

First, sow about twice as many seeds of each vegetable as you will want to grow in your garden. That allows for some seeds which will not germinate and for weak plants which should be pulled and thrown away. A few plants left over in the cold frame may be nursed along and held for such emergency as a plant in the garden being killed by poultry, dogs, insects, worms, or frost.

Before sowing seed in the hot-bed stick a thermometer down into the manure beneath the garden soil. If the temperature is down to 30 degrees you can sow seed without fear of baking. Make the temperature test two or three days after fixing the bed.

Seed may be sown much more thickly than outdoors. For instance,

## War Garden Scrapbook

The Washington Herald has opened a War Garden Department in charge of expert agriculturalists, who will assist the readers of this paper in every possible way to raise bumper war crops this summer.

The Herald is publishing daily garden lessons and hints, which will appear in every issue of this paper until crops are harvested.

Why not be a systematic and scientific war gardener this season and follow these articles daily?

Would it not be an excellent suggestion to start a WAR GARDEN SCRAPBOOK? Clip out daily hints, paste them in a book and you will soon have a complete garden guide, arranged daily in the order in which you will be most apt to need it.

Begin a WAR GARDEN SCRAPBOOK TODAY.

## BUNGALOW COLONY

Continued from page one.

There will be Eastern, Central, Mountain, Pacific and Alaska time.

Representative Dewalt, of Pennsylvania, said that under "daylight-saving," France had saved \$10,000,000 and Great Britain \$12,000,000 in fuel which would have been used for lighting in five and a half months.

**Westmen Oppose.**

Representative Rogers, of Massachusetts, said the only thing the allies and central powers had been able to agree on since 1914 was daylight saving. All, he declared, had adopted it early in the struggle.

"I thought this was simply a fool idea at first," said Representative Rose, of Pennsylvania. "But I can see that business will save lighting and that workmen will be able to get away from work an hour earlier so they can take care of their gardens."

Members from agricultural States laughed at the measure.

"If one heard," said Representative Thomas, of Kentucky, "of Joshua ordering the sun to stand still three days—or hours—as a war measure. That must have been the first of the freak notions urged upon the people as war measures. I used to think my State legislature had the foolish ideas in the world. But it never tried to change the sun in its orbit."

Representative Wingo, of Arkansas, asked why another bill were not put in fixing the freezing point at 45 degrees so people wouldn't feel so cold. Farmers, he said, needed no artificial clock-tinkering to get them up.

Most of the unfavorable votes were from the farming districts.

An Australian has invented a seed drill which sows fertilizer three or four inches below the grain to strengthen its roots in dry soils or seasons.

**Capital Churches and Societies Co-operate to Entertain Men in Uniform.**

Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew organizations, with Lent drawing to a close, are exerting every activity for the soldiers' and sailors' entertainment.

The Knights of Columbus Ball has thrown open all club facilities to men in the service.

Scores of Protestant Churches are entertaining soldiers and sailors.

Open house will be kept by the Y. M. C. A. at their new quarters, at Eleventh street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, during the next week.

Following is a list of activities for soldiers and sailors:

**SATURDAY MARCH 16 SUB R F**

Dance at Scottish Rite Hall, 433 Third street northwest.

Dance at St. Andrew's, New Hampshire avenue and V streets northwest, 7:30 to 11 p. m.

Dance at Thompson Community Center, Thompson School, Twelfth and L streets northwest.

Dance at Neighborhood House, 470 N. streets southwest, 7:30 to 11 p. m.

Dance at Food Administration Club, 1710 Eye street northwest.

Entertainment and dance at 7:45 p. m., Epiphany Parish Hall, G street between Thirtieth and Fourteenth street northwest.

Y. M. C. A. will hold "open house" in their new quarters, northeast corner Eleventh street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Club facilities.

Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, 1406 Columbia road. Social for soldiers and sailors at 7:30. Bowling, basket-ball, games, music, dancing and refreshments.

Calvary Baptist Church, Eighth and H streets northwest, at 7:30. Under the auspices of United Christian Endeavor Societies Music, entertainment and refreshments.

Fourth Methodist Episcopal Church, Sixteenth and Church streets northwest. Supper at 6 o'clock, followed by social hour.

Knights of Columbus Hall, 606 E street northwest, club facilities, pool, cards, etc.

First Presbyterian Church, John Marshall place near Washington Barracks, games, music, books, magazines, writing material and refreshments.

Fortieth reception at the Church of the Covenant, Eighteenth and N streets northwest, entertainment and refreshments at 7:45.

Trinity Parish Hall, 215 C street northwest, billiards, coffee and rolls. Arts Club, 2317 Eye street northwest, Saturday afternoon and evening, club facilities for men in uniform. Entertainment and refreshments.

All Souls Unitarian Church, Fourteenth and L streets, will be at home to men in uniform. Address by Dr. A. J. McKelway. Informal social hour with music and refreshments.

The Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, Sixteenth and Church street, near P street. Epworth League at 8:45. Extra musical numbers. Usual service at 8 o'clock.

Metropolitan Methodist Church, John Marshall place and C street.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING

Continued from page one.

The idea seems to be fixed in the minds of some persons that they will always know that they are getting to their offices at 8 in the morning when the clock reads 9. This did not work out in my case nor did I ever hear it mentioned in Paris. Habit is strong in a large majority of persons and when the clock says 8 that means 9 to them.

The material advantage in the saving of daylight is great. In Paris the law compels all restaurants and cafes to close at 9:30 every night. That does not mean that a customer may enter at 9:25, order a meal and finish it just as the clock strikes 9. Failure to observe this regulation spells trouble, as the police have the power to order the offending restaurateur to close his place at 9 o'clock or two weeks, or as long as the offense may seem to justify.

In Paris it is daylight in summer

until at least 8:45 p. m., under the daylight law. The time when the lights are not turned on until one hour later than normally and when one considers the great number of restaurants and cafes there are it will be plain there is a great saving in coal. The street lights, too, go on an hour later, but as Paris is not very light these days it will not make nearly so great a difference there as it will in the brilliantly lighted streets in the United States. I am told these streets are not brilliantly lighted; but to one who has come from the drab highways of France they look like Broadway in the height of its career.

A very beneficial effect of the law is the time it gives to office and all indoor workers to seek employment in the daylight. It also affords them an opportunity to work in their gardens and in other personal occupations. The time saved in France almost all of the shops remain open until 7 o'clock in the evening, but in this country where so many close at 5:30 it has a great additional advantage.

Practically the same time I've thought of the change was when I had to calculate the difference in time between the United States and France. Normally this is 5 hours but until the change was made it goes into effect here on the last Sunday of this month the difference is six hours. To a newspaper man filing "copy" for transmission to the United States, it was necessary to bear this in mind.

**No Complaints.**

A curious thing occurred a year ago in France when the time was changed. The Huns chose the night of March 15 to try their Zep raid on Paris. One of the monsters got as far as Compiegne and was brought down there by the anti-aircraft guns of France. The German command, which came to Paris by way of Switzerland, gave the time of the raid in the old, or sun, time while the Paris papers spoke of it unanimously in terms of the changed time.

The first suggestion for a change in the time contemplated the beginning of the day one hour earlier, but provided no change in the clock itself. The French, being essentially just human beings, would not work; that there would be grumbling when people looked at the clock in the morning. They knew that these same grumblers would never stop to think in the morning of the hour saved at the other end of the day and so they did the very best thing; they changed the clock.

As a matter of fact, the first year it was tried the only complaint came from those who live by the clock and hate to have anything upset their routine. It was a change and that was enough to be objectionable in their eyes. An afraid that there are some objects in this country whose only protest at the new order of things is based on this idea.

**Changes Simple.**

At the change in the fall it works as simply. Take the case of a newspaper office, for example, where men work at the time the clock is changed. In all of the offices the crews which habitually report for work at 9 o'clock at 8, as the clock goes back one hour at midnight. In the spring, when the clock goes ahead, the actual effect is to cause the workman to gain one hour, unless the employer sets the time to begin work one hour earlier in the day.

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# France Changes Clocks While U. S. Accepts Plan

Advantages of Daylight Savings Pointed Out by Traveler Who Has Observed Result of the System.

By LLOYD BURNHAM.

France changed its clock last night at midnight. It jumped forward one hour in accordance with the custom there since the war in order to effect a saving in daylight. Yearly, on the night of March 15 and November 1 these changes occur.

It is a coincidence that the House of Representatives should have passed the daylight saving bill for the United States on the same day and the minor matters in controversy with the Senate will, it is said, be adjusted in conference at once so that the bill will go to the President for his signature probably tonight.

**Opposition Surprising.**

To one who has had the advantage of observing the effect of such a law in both France and England since the war began it is surprising that there should have been even the slight opposition to the bill which cropped up in the House yesterday. From some talks which I had with a few members after the passage of the bill yesterday I am convinced that that opposition was due to a lack of understanding of the matter.

In the first place, in France there was none of the confusion, which was feared by some would ensue from the change. It is made at a time of the night when most people are fortunate enough to be able to be in bed. Knowing that the change was to take place they simply set their clocks and watches one hour ahead and promptly forgot all about it. Railway trains which were due to leave at midnight left at 1 o'clock. As they did this at both ends of the line there was no conflict.

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